

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1837.

No. 9 Vol. 52.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THEO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
Not paid before the end of 6 mos 2 00
Within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until ar-
rangements are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
file.

ADVERTISING.
1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three
months \$4; six months \$7.50; twelve months
\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

[BY AUTHORITY]



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT
THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWEN-
TY FOURTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 5.]
AN ACT to provide for the payment of horses
and other property lost or destroyed in the mili-
tary service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That any field, or staff,
or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer,
ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service
of the United States since the 15th of June, eight-
een hundred and twelve, or who shall hereafter
be in said service, and has sustained or shall sus-
tain damage, without any fault or negligence on
his part, while in said service, by the loss of a
horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded
in battle, and which has died or shall die of said
wound, or by being so wounded shall be aban-
doned by order of his officer and lost, or shall sustain
in damage by the loss of any horse by death, or aban-
donment, in consequence of the United States fail-
ing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider
was dismounted and separated from his horse,
and ordered to dismount on foot at a station detached
from his horse, or when the officer in the immedi-
ate command ordered or shall order the horse
turned out to graze in the woods, prairie, or com-
mons, because the United States failed or shall
fail to supply sufficient forage, or the loss was or
shall be consequent thereof; or for the loss of ne-
cessary equipment, in consequence of the loss of
his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid
the value thereof. Provided, That if any pay-
ment has been or shall be made, to any one aforesaid,
for the use and risk, or for forage after the death,
loss or abandonment of his horse, said pay-
ment shall be deducted from the value thereof,
unless he has satisfied or shall satisfy the paymaster
at the time he made or shall make the payment,
or thereafter show, by proof, that he was remoun-
ted in which case the deduction shall only extend
to the time he was on foot: And provided, also,
If any payment shall have been, or shall hereaf-
ter be, made to any person aforesaid, on ac-
count of clothing, to which he was not entitled
by law, such payment shall be deducted from the
value of his horse or accoutrements.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any
person who, in the said military service as a vol-
unteer, or draughted militiaman, furnished or
shall furnish himself with arms and military ac-
countrements, and sustained or shall sustain dam-
ages by the capture or destruction of the same,
without any fault or negligence on his part, or who
lost or shall lose the same by reason of his being
wounded in the service, shall be allowed and paid
the value thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any
person who sustained, or shall sustain damage by
the loss, capture, or destruction by an enemy, of
any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or
harness, while such property was in the military
service of the United States, either by impressment
or contract, except in cases where the risk which
the property would be exposed to was agreed to by
the owner, it shall appear that such loss or de-
struction, or capture or destruction, was without any fault
or negligence on the part of the owner; and any
person who, without any such fault or negligence,
sustained or shall sustain damage by the death
or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule
or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in conse-
quence of the failure on the part of the United
States to furnish the same with sufficient forage,
shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the
claims provided for under this act shall be adjust-
ed by the Third Auditor, under such rules as
shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, un-
der the direction or with the assent of the Presi-
dent of the United States; as well in regard to
the receipt of applications of claimants, as the
species and degree of evidence, the manner in
which such evidence shall be taken and authen-
ticated, which rules shall be best calculated to
obtain the object of this act, paying due re-
gard, as well to the claims of individual justice as
to the interests of the United States, which rules
and regulations shall be published for four weeks
in such newspapers in which the laws of the United
States are published, as the Secretary of War
shall direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in all
adjudications of said Auditor upon the claims
aforesaid, whenever such judgment be in favor
of, or adverse to, the claim, shall be entered
in a book provided by him for that purpose and
under his direction, and when such judgment shall
be in favor of such claim, the claimant, or his legal
representative, shall be entitled to the amount
thereof upon the production of a copy thereof,
certified by said Auditor, at the Treasury of the
United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all
instances where any minor has been, or shall be,
engaged in the military service of the United
States, and was or shall be provided with a horse
or equipments, or with military accoutrements,
by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall
die, without paying for said property, and the
same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed,
or abandoned in the manner before mentioned,
said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay
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Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all
instances where any person other than a minor,
has been or shall be engaged in the military ser-
vice aforesaid, and has been or shall be provided
with a horse or equipments, or with military ac-
countrements, by any person, the owner thereof,
who has risked or shall take the risk of such horse
equipments, or military accoutrements on himself
and the same has been or shall be lost, captured,
destroyed or abandoned in the manner before men-
tioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor,
on making satisfactory proof as in other cases,
and the further proof that he is entitled there-
to by having furnished the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the act
passed on the nineteenth of Feb'y, eighteen
hundred and thirty three, entitled "An act for
the payment of horses and arms lost in the mili-
tary service of the United States against the In-
dians on the frontier of Illinois and the Michigan
Territory," and an act passed on the thirtieth of
June, eighteen hundred and thirty four, enti-
tled "An act to provide for the payment of claims
for property lost, captured or destroyed by the
enemy while in the military service of the United
States, during the late war with the Indians on
the frontier of Illinois and Michigan Territory," be
and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this
act shall be and remain in force until the close
of the next session of Congress.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and Presi-
dent of the Senate.

APPROVED, 26th Jan. 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC.—No. 6.
AN ACT to admit the State of Michigan into
the Union, upon an equal footing with the origi-
nal States.

Whereas in pursuance of the act of Congress
of June the tenth, eighteen hundred and thirty
six, entitled "An act to establish the northern
boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for
the admission of the State of Michigan into the
Union upon the conditions therein expressed," a
convention of delegates, elected by the people of
the said State of Michigan, for the sole pur-
pose of giving their assent to the boundaries of the
said State of Michigan as described, declared,
and established, in and by the said act, did, on
the fifteenth of December, eighteen hundred and
thirty-six, assent to the provisions of said act,
therefore:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the State of
Michigan shall be one, and is hereby declared to
be one, of the United States of America, and ad-
mitted into the Union on an equal footing with
the original States, in all respects whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
Secretary of the Treasury, in carrying into effect
the 13th and 14th sections of the act of the
twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-
six, entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of
the public money," shall consider the State of
Michigan as being one of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all
instances where any person other than a minor,
has been or shall be engaged in the military ser-
vice aforesaid, and has been or shall be provided
with a horse or equipments, or with military ac-
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TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

New Goods
FEBRUARY 17 1837.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
ARE now receiving their first supply of
SPRING GOODS, comprising a general
Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY MERCHANDIZE.
Their stock is now large, and they will con-
tinue to receive additional supplies weekly through-
out the season.

The attention of Merchants purchasing to sell
again, is respectfully invited, as they promise to
such, great inducements.
Lex., Feb 18, 1837—8-6wif

NEW FIRM
In the Boot & Shoe Business.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartner-
ship under the name and style of
Vanpelt & Franklin.

Will carry on the above business in all its branches
at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on upper St.,
next door to the Intelligence Office.

They manufacture every description of fine Lad-
ies' and Gentlemen's
Shoes, Boots, Booties, Gaiter Boots,
Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

And Lasting Work of every kind, together with
COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS.

They also keep constantly on hand a large sup-
ply of the very best quality, which they warrant to
their customers. Their assortment comprises every variety
of style and price—so that those who favor them
with a call may be assured of being suited.

They respectfully solicit a share of the public
patronage and the custom of their friends.

S. B. VANPELT,
H. B. FRANKLIN.
Lex., Feb 11, 1837—7-11

S. B. VANPELT respectfully requests his
former customers who are in arrears, to call and
settle on their accounts, as it is necessary for the
old books to be closed. He hopes that none will
slight this invitation.
Feb. 11, 1837.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
IN LEXINGTON.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit
Court, rendered on the petition of the heirs
of Edward West dec'd, I will expose to public
sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 4th day
of March next, the property in the petition men-
tioned, being that formerly owned and in part oc-
cupied by Edward West, dec'd, and all other kinds
of land, situated between Water and High streets,
and has four good substantial buildings upon it,
two of them on Water street immediately oppo-
site the head of the Rail Road, and well calcu-
lated for business houses; one on High street a
large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels conveni-
ent arranged.

TERMS.—One fourth of the purchase money
in hand, the balance in three equal annual pay-
ments, with interest from the date, to be secured
by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention
of the title until all the purchase money is paid.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1837.—7-11

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD on Monday the 27th Feb-
ruary, at the late residence of Anthony
Stout, dec'd, on Cane Run, near the road on
Georgetown to Lexington, the personal estate of
said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and Hogs; House and Kitchen Furniture; Far-
ming Utensils &c. A YOUNG STUD HORSE,
By Whip, from a Hamilton Mare, a fine animal,
aged 5 years. A Two Horse wagon and gear.
Also a large lot of Bacon and about two tons of
old Hemp broke.

Six months credit for all sums over \$5; under
that amount cash in hand. Bond and approved
security will be required. Sale to commence at
11 o'clock, A. M.

EVERETT O. STOUT, } Adm'r.
JOHN RUNYAN, }
February 13, 1837.—7-11

JAMES MARCH
MANUFACTURER OF

MAHOGANY, Walnut,
Cane Back, Spring Seat,
Cane Seat, Fancy Windsor,
Spring Seat, and Boston Rock-
ing Chairs, and all other kinds of
CHAIRS; Spring Seat and
Plain Sofas; SETTEES

&c. &c., and every description of CABINET
FURNITURE, such as Bureaus, Side-Boards,
Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Limestone St., 2d door above the Jail.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

His work is made of the very best materials,
and made by workmen inferior to none in the
Western Country.
may 21, 1836—7-11

ANATOMY, SURGERY
AND PHYSIOLOGY.

DR. Samuel B. Richardson respectfully au-
thorizes the members of the medical class
of Transylvania (before their dispersion,) and to
Students of Medicine in the Mississippi Valley,
his intentions to deliver a second course of dem-
onstrations upon Surgical Anatomy, Surgery and
Physiology in this city, during the winter of 1837.

His course will comprise a period of 4 months,
commencing the 1st of November, and termina-
ting the 1st of March ensuing. Ample ap-
pointments, and means of illustration will be provided.

For the character of the proposed Course, refer-
ence is very respectfully made to the gentlemen
members of my present Anatomical and Surgical
class.

SAMUEL B. RICHARDSON.
Lex. Feb. 14, 1837—7-31

FAYETTE COUNTY, SS.

TAKEN up by Ransdale Petty, 6 miles from
Lexington, between the Boonsborough and
Tates Creek roads, a BAY MARE, 14 1/2 hands
high, a small star in her forehead; 4 years old
last spring; appraised to \$45 (names of apprais-
ers don't appear.)

Given under my hand, this 12th Dec. 1836.
DABNEY C. OVERTON, J. P.
J. C. RODES, Clerk.
A Copy. By WALTER RHODES, D. C.
Feb. 23, 1837.—8-31

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1837

We have received the acknowledge-

ment of some of the whig presses for
giving circulation through the Gazette, to
articles from their papers. We can assure
them we have not done so with the wish
to subvert their cause, but with the be-
lief that such publication would operate
differently. However, if they are ob-
liged, we propose to lay them under
further obligations, by the insertion
from the Lexington Intelligencer of Fri-
day last, of the following letter. Little
doubt can rest on the mind of any, as to
the writer or communicator of the let-
ter.—We should say one was within,
and the other without the door of the
celebrated Hartford Convention. The
whigs particularly "those in the North-
ern States," must have Ostrich stomachs
to digest such a letter.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

A friend of ours has put into our
hands, the following extract of a letter
just received from an old member of
Congress, in New England, to a political
acquaintance of his here.

"That the Government must continue
in the hands of Demagogues, and those
too of a lower order than at present,
(Johnson always excepted) is to me as
clear, as it is, that man is an imperfect
being. The Democracy of the present
day is vastly lower and more dirty and
contemptible, than that of the Jefferson
School. The old-fashioned Democrats,
you know, were content with inveighing
against the high salaries; and by that
course, pursued with great industry and
greater zeal, they finally revolutionized
New England. The modern Democ-
rats descend still lower. They are
constantly exciting the natural prej-
udices of the people against all property,
and holding up the owners of it, as mo-
nopolizers and aristocrats. And what
is worst of all, is, that the people are be-
coming more fit tools for these Dem-
agogues to work with. All their fal-
shood and filth is greedily swallowed,—
from the Blair of the Globe, to the yelp-
ing of the country papers, which bark
to the same tune. But even this is not
the darkest side of the picture. The
people; I can speak only of those in the
Northern States; are becoming more
and more unfit to support a republican
Government. I am very sure, and in-
telligent men of my own age agree with
me; that the mass of the people (after
all the hue and cry in favor of popular
education, and all the new fangled meth-
ods of teaching, and all other short cuts
to the temple of science,) are not so
well informed as they were fifty years a-
go. They may seem to know more
things; but their knowledge is more su-
perficial. Then the Spectator and oth-
er books equally useful, were very
generally read by the common people.
Now, their reading is confined to the
trashy productions of the day the detri-
mentary matter of a country newspaper
and bickerings and bitterness of reli-
gious fanatics. The consequence is, that
both morals and religion are in a far
less sound and healthy state, than they
formerly were."

"I rejoice to see, that your Legisla-
ture has done honor to itself, in doing
honor to Mr. CLAY, in re-electing him
&c. to the Senate of the United States.
If any thing can save us, it is having
such men as CLAY and WEBSTER at head
quarters, to watch, if they cannot arrest,
the course of the Destructives now in
power."

"I was much amused in reading the
other day in one of our public prints,
(taken I believe from a Kentucky paper)
a late electioneering Speech of R. M.
Johnson, To me, who have seen, and
heard, and known the "Crittter," the
Speech itself furnished conclusive evi-
dence, that it was correctly taken, to
the very letter; but those who have never
seen "the Vice President of the United
States," are induced to believe it a caric-
ature. So we go—Johnson must be
the Vice President! and what is worse,
he must reside in the Senate of the
U. States!—"Think of that, master
Brooke." And yet, after all, this is not
so bad, as it might be. The Senate is
fast coming down to his level; and who
knows, but that, in this way, he may yet
become the most fit person to reside in
that once august and honorable Body?

But must he not become a dead weight to
the Party? Did they not pitch too low
for the interest of the Party? They have
out New Yorked New York herself.
There, they are careful, not only to ex-
clude from office, but from the party, all
men of honest independence. Of course,
all the best men are excluded from of-
fice; but I never knew them descend so
low, under their party system. In this

case, it seems they were determined to
elect a man Vice President, who could,
under no circumstances, give them any
tribunal the Cabinet; a man who had
not force enough to throw his legs out of
the traces, even if he would.

If this state of things shall continue,
what must become of our Government?
I mean ultimately—for it will doubt-
less continue long enough for us, and
possibly for our children; for though the
end must come, it is not yet.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

It is nothing uncommon with the oppo-
sition editors, to call every man not of
their party, elected to any prominent
office, either under the General or State
Governments, Despot, Tyrant, Usurper,
Minion, Traitor, &c. &c. These terms
are indiscriminately applied to every ad-
vocate of popular rights. Andrew Jack-
son for instance, is denounced by our
fire-side, chimney-corner politicians and
warriors, as a Usurper, a Despot and a
Tyrant. Some of the vociferous gentry,
pretend to be great Lexicographers too,
and talk much about the definition and
import of words. For ourself, we do not
profess to understand the subject; ne-
vertheless, we will fight them on their
own hook, and as little as we know about
the matter, we promise to prove those
gentlemen of the quill, who bandy the
epithets, Tyrant, Usurper, &c., so freely,
either great knaves, or great fools. What
then, is the meaning of "Usurper?" It is
one who takes by force, that which is the
right of another. Who are entitled to the
offices of this Government? Those who
are elected to them by the people. Good.
Andrew Jackson was elected to the
office of President of the United States
by an overwhelming majority of the peo-
ple. True! Andrew Jackson has a con-
stitutional and lawful right to the office
of President, because the people them-
selves gave it to him, which they had a
constitutional and lawful right to do.
True! Andrew Jackson did not take the
office of President by force, when the peo-
ple had elected another man to it. True!
Therefore, Andrew Jackson is not a
Usurper. True! And whoever pronoun-
ces him such, is either a knave or a
fool. True! But again and again he is
denounced as a Despot and Tyrant.

Andrew Jackson has been remarkable
for his strict observance of the Constitu-
tion and Laws of the nation, which he
has been particularly careful to keep sacred
and inviolate. Whoever therefore calls
Andrew Jackson, Despot and Tyrant, is
either ignorant of the meaning of those
terms, and deserves to be called a fool,
or is too much a knave to tell the truth,
and should be pronounced a base calumniator.
True!

The word "Traitor" is also one of very
common use among them; and is liberally
bestowed by these conscientious, truth
loving gentlemen of the opposition, upon
every one who does not follow in their
train, denounce what they condemn, and
extol what they approve. We see and
hear it now applied without reserve to
each of the 24 Senators who voted to ex-
punge from the Senate Journal a resolu-
tion, the vindictive offspring of malice,
and disappointed ambition, the object of
which was to degrade Gen. Jackson,
which was offered by Mr. Clay, and
which passed the Senate in 1834. With
what justice and truth it is so applied, we
shall presently see. What then is the
meaning of the word "Traitor?" We
will get our dictionary and look—ah, here
it is. "Traitor—one who betrays a trust
reposed in him." Now, who elected the
24 Senators, so denounced as "Traitors"
by the opposition? The Legislatures of
the States from which they were sent as
Senators. Who elected the members
of the State Legislatures, which elected
these 24 Senators? The people them-
selves. What charge did the people give
to the members of their State Legisla-
tures? This—"You shall send as our
Senators in Congress from this State, per-
sons who will pledge themselves to vote
for the Expunging Resolutions." What
charge did the State Legislatures, give to
the men whom they chose as Senators in
Congress from those States? This—"We
have been instructed by our constituents,
to require you to vote for expunging the
resolution of 1834, stigmatizing the Presi-
dent of the United States, from the
Journal of the Senate, as a foul blot and
scandal upon the records of the proceed-
ings of that body. Now, therefore, as it
is the will and pleasure of the people that
you so vote, see that you do it. The
People have commanded—see, that you
obey them." Now did these 24 Senators,
vote as they had been instructed to do?
They did. Did they by so doing, violate
or betray the trust reposed in them?
They did not. Then, they are not "Trai-
tors;" and whoever denounces them as
such, is either knave or fool. Now by
the same rule, that we have proven that
these 24 Senators are not "Traitors,"
We can prove that B. W. Leigh of Vir-
ginia and some others of the opposition,
are "Traitors." They have refused obe-
dience to the will of the people—have
denied that they have a right to instruct
their public servants—have set up their

own will, in opposition to the will of their
constituents; and when they have required
them to do one thing, they have refused,
and have done another. Did they, by so
doing, betray a trust reposed in them?
They did. Then, they are according to
the definition of the term, Traitors.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE JUDICIARY.

For want of time, we omitted in our last, to express our feelings of indignation, at the conduct of Gov. CLARKE, in his nominations of Judges, and more especially, in making a victim of Judge HICKEY. We were astonished at the act, and understanding, at the same time, that it had produced great excitement at Frankfort, and that bills were introduced simultaneously, and upon the reading of the nominations, in the Senate and House of Representatives, to repeal the act to raise the salaries, we paused to hear the action of the Senate upon the nominations, and of the Legislature upon those bills.

The repealing bill, we understand passed the House of Representatives, by a large majority, which amounted to a vote of censure and disapprobation upon the Governor, by a body, the majority of which were his own political friends.—The Senate was equally divided, and the bill laid on the table by the casting vote of Lieutenant Governor Wickliffe. It is believed, that if the Senate had been full, or if the Legislature had not been about to adjourn after a long-protracted session, the bill would have passed that body likewise.

The nomination of Judge Mayes, was confirmed in secret session, by a vote of 20 to 15, which, from the state of parties in the Senate, we take to have been a party vote.

All the Judges who had resigned, in consequence of the act to increase the salaries prospectively, were re-nominated, except Judges Hickey and Ballinger. Judge Ballinger was of the political party of the Governor, and John Speed Smith, who was nominated in his place, was a friend of the present administration of the General Government.—The device of setting off Smith's nomination against Hickey's rejection, was too shallow to deceive. It was immediately detected and denounced. This trick being likely to do more prejudice than benefit to the project of the Governor, and great excitement being raised by it, Smith's nomination was at once withdrawn, and Judge Hickey left as the sole sacrifice upon the altar of political intolerance and proscription, incited and encouraged, as we verily apprehend, by private griefs and personal malice.

It is well known, that Governor Clarke was not the choice of the Gazette, during the gubernatorial canvass; but we then determined, to give to the successful candidate, such support in his administration, as was compatible with the interests of the country. There was so little objectionable in his message to the Legislature, that we, in good faith, commended it to our readers, as such a document as should emanate from the chief magistrate of a free and independent state of the Union; and hitherto, we have, with pleasure lauded the course of his administration. But we have been too liberal, and too sanguine in our anticipations. If rumour speaks truth, (and Mr. Calhoun deems her ladyship sufficient authority for assailing the chief magistrate of the Union,) the Governor is forgetting his protestations of the course which he had marked out for his conduct—his nominations, to fill the judicial offices of the state, under the increased salary law, are not such as to secure a continuance of the confidence of the minority party of the state; and serve as a beacon, to show, that no one, differing politically with his excellency, need aspire to offices over which he holds any control.

The trick, of making nominations not intended to be confirmed, is too well understood to deceive any; yet the object of removing from the judicial bench, by indirectness, every political opponent of Gov. Clarke, who resigned under the invitation of the law, succeeded completely. The enquiry, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" appears to have had no influence in the selection of the Judges; but political partialities seem to have entirely governed.

The predominant party in the state have now supplied, by means of the Governor, and their majority in the Senate, from their ranks, or rather, from their leaders, the entire judiciary of the Commonwealth, except, perhaps, two circuit Judges, who have refused to submit themselves to the ostracism. Have the minority no rights? Have they not a right to a reasonable assurance of impartial justice? Is their confidence in the judiciary of the country, a matter of

no concern? Are they expected silently and tamely to submit to such unjust treatment?

Of the qualifications of the former Judges who were not re-appointed, or of those who now fill their places, our knowledge is limited, except as to Judge Hickey, and his successor, Judge Mayes. The latter, we have every reason to believe, has all the mental qualities, and legal acquirements, to rank him at least among the first in commission—but without disparagement to any, we think we can safely say, that throughout the state, the first place has been for years assigned to Judge Hickey. His political opponents admit his ability and learning as a jurist. His high standing as a Judge, and his integrity as a man, are too well established to be impugned successfully, whatever may be the motives of his assailants. He was born and raised in Lexington, and has been known to us from his childhood; and his conduct since he has entered upon the business of life as a professional man—as a public servant, and as a private citizen, has secured to him the confidence, respect and affection of his fellow citizens. In the course of an arduous administration of ten years on the bench, he has made some personal enemies, by the exercise of his judicial authority.

It is not our purpose, at this late day, to enter upon a re-examination of those particular cases. They were fully explained in the newspapers of the day, and are perfectly understood by the community. Notwithstanding the preponderance of the party opposed to the views of Judge Hickey, on national politics, in this city and county, the public sentiment has always been decidedly in his favor, in relation to those transactions.

It is now evident, that Gov. Clarke intends to act upon the principle which his party so loudly and reproachfully attributes to the administration of the General Government. He intends to reward his friends, and punish his enemies; and, doubtless, to apply the rule, for the benefit of his party generally. Give power to those aspiring men, of disappointed and undying ambition, who are grasping after, and straining every nerve to acquire it, and our word for it, the proscription of Sylla, compared to theirs, would be but a gentle breeze, in contrast to the most violent tornado, which ever raged on earth. The history of this generation, would present a memorable scene of the rise and fall of men. Much blood might not be shed. That is not the modern process of proscription.—Moreover, in that business, "there are blows to receive, as well as to give." But there are more ways of breaking down the people, and trampling upon their rights, besides cutting their throats.

The judicial concerns of Kentucky, at this time, present a strange anomaly.—Five of the Circuit Judges, have salaries of one thousand dollars each, and the balance, eight or ten receive fifteen hundred dollars each! They all have equal jurisdiction over the property, the lives, and the liberties of our citizens! This want of uniformity in the law, has no parallel. The effect of the act has been to remove several of the judges, and as we believe the best one, in a mode, not sanctioned by the constitution, but manifestly in violation of its spirit and meaning.

We believe, from the information of which we are possessed, that the law would not have passed through the Legislature, if several of the members had not been satisfied, and firmly induced to believe, that Judge Hickey would be re-nominated. What deception may have been practised on the friends of other Judges, we know not.

We are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but we anticipate, as a probable consequence, that those Judges who have not resigned, will not, and that, at the next session, the salaries will be reduced to the standard of theirs—and thus iniquity will stand rebuked.

That Judge Hickey was the decided choice of at least three fourths of his judicial district, we think was not unknown to his Excellency—and that the omission to nominate him proceeded from causes not acknowledged, we have strong reasons to believe.

We copy the following just tribute to Judge Hickey, from the Frankfort Argus:

FRANKFORT Feb. 28.
Since the judicial nominations, the House of Representatives have repealed the law for the increase of salaries. This bill, however, was not acted upon by the Senate, as yesterday was the day agreed upon for adjournment, by both Houses. The cause for the repeal of the salary act, are said to be on account of the dissatisfaction at the ap-

pointments. The district over which Judge Hickey presided, are so attached to him, as a judge, that there is universal discontent, wherever it is known that he has been superseded. No man has ever acted, as a judge, in the State, whose qualifications were superior, to those possessed by Judge, Hickey. His legal attainments are of such an elevated and refined classical character, that none doubted, for a moment, the justice of his decisions, from which it rarely occurred that there was an appeal; while his dignified deportment secured to him the respect of attorneys, and the entire confidence of clients. To have omitted his name, when others well known to the community were instantly replaced, is enough to give a lasting dissatisfaction to the act; and unutterable contempt for the nominator.—(Argus.)

We take pleasure in re-publishing the following communication, to the Republican Herald, Geo. It explains more fully and satisfactorily, the transaction in relation to the Indians in Alabama, placed by Gen. Jessup in charge of Lieut. Sloan, referred to in an article in a former number of our paper. Lieut. Sloan is a native of Lexington, and has here many relatives and friends, who feel a deep interest in all which concerns him.

MR. J. B. WEBB,
Editor of the Republican Herald,
Columbus, Geo.

SIR:—Being in Tuskegee last week, I took occasion to visit the camp of Echo Hajo, an Indian chief, of distinction, situated some ten or twelve miles to the eastward of that place. The Indians connected with this camp are under the entire control of Lieut. Sloan, of the Navy, whose services were volunteered to the Army, at the commencement of the recent Creek war. This gentleman has held that command since the department of Gen. Jesup to Florida, with a rank equivalent to that which he sustains in the Naval Service.

Echo Hajo's camp numbers about twelve hundred Indians, consisting of the wives and children of those warriors who accompanied Gen. Jesup to Florida, to assist in subduing the hostilities in that Territory, together with a considerable number of both sexes, of the same tribe, who, since the establishment of the camp here, have come in from their hiding places for protection, and attached themselves to it as friendly Indians, but who, previously, had not been accounted for.

Of the original number which composed the camp of Echo Hajo, I am informed by Lieut. Sloan, that about two hundred, influenced by bad motives, have deserted it and taken to the swamps in the neighboring country, of whom not exceeding fifty are warriors. To this small band it is presumed those Indians belong who are now committing depredations in the lower part of the Nation, but not to Florida, as has been currently reported within the last few days. There can be no reason, therefore, for apprehending very extensive and repeated hostile movements by these few Indians, so long as it can be satisfactorily known in what particular section of the country they are lurking; for with a small force, and that consisting in part of the friendly warriors now in camp, who profess a willingness to fight, no doubt but they can easily be resubdued, and will be—such a plan being already under consideration by Lieut. Sloan, and the other officers stationed in this vicinity.

Echo Hajo's camp is situated about two miles south of the great mail road through Macon county. The cabins, or log-houses, in which the Indians reside, are scattered over an extent of ground perhaps a mile square, and located without any regard to order. At a spot near the centre of the camp-ground, is the residence of the commanding officer—a hut, in point of appearance and construction, not unlike those of the Indians, but furnished, however, in a manner somewhat superior to theirs. Among other things pertaining to a warrior's residence, it contains all the arms and ammunition belonging to the camp, each article being properly arranged and labelled with its owner's name. A room in the rear of this dwelling is appropriated to the use of the interpreter, a negro, who, I must not omit to mention, has resided several years among the Seminoles, and consequently, from the knowledge he has acquired of Indian life and character, is a valuable acquisition to his present master. Immediately near the hut described, stands the store-house, in which the provisions are deposited. These two are the only houses in the camp worthy of remark.

It may not be interesting to your readers to be informed of the singular mode in which these Indians administer punishment for theft. An instance of this nature took place during my visit among them, which I will relate. One of the band had stolen a poney, and as the case was attended by circumstances of rather a delicate nature, the officer in command, after some conversation with the principal chiefs, concluded to submit its management entirely to them, with instructions to administer justice to the rogue agreeably to their own law. It was done as follows:

The chiefs, accompanied by the delinquent, retired into the woods to a considerable distance from the camp, where, after forming a large circle, six of the stoutest and most athletic of the party were deputed to inflict the punishment. The poor fellow, being placed in the centre of the ring and commanded to stand quietly without being bound, they commenced the operation; each castigator being provided with a hickory of no small magnitude and weight. Fifty lashes

were applied to his naked shoulders in a most becoming and boatwain-like manner, and in such a way as to make, emphatically, as one of the bystanders observed, a lasting impression on his hide; after which he was permitted to retire to his cabin. The ceremony being over, the several chiefs took up a line of march, single file, from the scene of action to the Lieutenant's house, to report as to the disposition they had made of the rogue, and thus ended this singular, but salutary administration of "Indian law."

I omitted to state that, when the Indian was placed in the proper position to receive his deserts, the principal chief commenced a "big-talk," (equivalent to a reading of the "articles of war" on board a frigate) in which he expressed much regret in being compelled to perform so unpleasant a part of his duty as their leader, and concluded by directing those who had been selected to execute his commands, to go ahead; I pay no regard to the culprit's entreaties to spare the birch.

Sensible of my obligations to Lieut. Sloan, it were ungrateful not to say that, during my short stay at the camp, his exertions to render my visit agreeable and pleasant, were unceasing; and it is but an act of justice to add, that his general deportment, in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him, was that of a gentleman perfectly competent, and in every respect peculiarly adapted to the important station he occupies. And it was also gratifying to remark the perfect decorum and subservience on the part of the Indians towards him. His manner of making enquiry into the many trivial complaints lodged with him, and dispensing justice on such occasions, added to his uniformly correct deportment, rendered his character truly amiable, and convinced me that every thing he attempted with the Indians, was productive of the happiest results; indeed I could not but contrast his discipline with that of some of our military commanders, of superior rank and pretensions, during the late Indian campaign.

I have noticed, recently, that complaint has been made to the Government, of the danger from these friendly Indians being suffered to remain among us, "armed, supplied with ammunition," and permitted to roam at large without any restraint whatever. Now this is not the case, as I have previously stated. It is true, that until recently they have been permitted to move about the neighborhood, more or less; but at the present moment the fear of an attack from hostiles abroad, compels them to remain quietly within the camp, they having no weapons of defence but those which nature gave them. But independently of this fact, the circumstance that one single individual has been placed there to keep in subjection a thousand or more Indians, shows that little or no danger is apprehended from them by the Government.

That these Indians, quartered under the charge of Lieut. Sloan, are "uncontrolled," does not appear from the existing state of affairs. It is a fact, however, that a considerable number of Indians did, some time since, desert the camp; and they may be said to have been "uncontrollable;" but it must be recollected that they are those who came in voluntarily, and gave themselves up long after the Creek war was supposed to have terminated; and that they are not connected, either by relationship or otherwise, with the families of those who accompanied General Jesup to Florida.—This plain and simple statement of facts, one would suppose ought to convince the reader that there is not so much real danger from these friendly Indians, as many people in the nation apprehend; but notwithstanding this, I admit that it would be a politic measure on the part of the Government to remove them immediately to Arkansas, if for no purpose but to relieve the country of the injury it sustains from a constant fear of danger; indeed it is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made by the Government to that effect, as early as circumstances shall render it practicable. Such a course will, evidently, be the only effectual one to accomplish that object.

The evils treated of in the preceding paragraph, whether real or imaginary, are certainly to be deplored; still I do not consider them justly attributable to the officer who took upon himself the responsibility of leaving the Indians here until the conclusion of the war in Florida; for no one will for a moment suppose that he could have foreseen the results that, even so far, have followed the measure, unless he conceived him to be endowed with the supernatural attribute of foreknowledge. In doing precisely as he did, Gen. Jesup, in my opinion, fully believed he was adopting a course which in the end would prove decidedly advantageous to the public.

In conclusion, the facts presented in this letter may be relied upon as authentic; and if they should serve in the smallest degree to allay the present public excitement, the writer will have accomplished the object he has in view of submitting them for publication.

Very respectfully, yours,
X. Y. Z.

From the Frankfort Argus.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.
The intelligence of the triumphant election of the heroic Kentuckian, to the office of Vice President of the United States, was received here in the Metropolis of the State, with the most lively emotions of joy.

A public meeting was called—a respectable number of the democrats of Franklin county, and other parts of the State having assembled in the Court House, to congratulate each other and give expression to their sentiments on the occasion,

Mr. J. Dudley was called to the chair, and Col. Buford, Payne and Maj. Luckett, appointed Vice Presidents, and Col. V. Monroe appointed Secretary. Dr. Hawkins having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Col. Monroe, Messrs. Willis, Hawkins, Depew, Richmond and McKee were appointed a committee, to report resolutions.

The committee unanimously reported the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That the information, which we have received of the triumphant success of Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, by the voice of a large majority of the people, in the maintenance of whose rights and interests, his talents have always been exerted, both in and out of Congress, with great zeal and ability, is in the highest degree gratifying to this meeting.

2d. Resolved, That we receive with the greatest satisfaction, the intelligence of the election of our fellow citizen, Col. R. M. Johnson, to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by a vote of more than two thirds of the Senate, which station he justly merited by his long and faithful services in Congress, his heroism in the battle field, and above all, his devotion to the rights and interests of the people, against all attempted encroachments of the aristocratic few.

3d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, President Jackson has done more to wipe, from the American escutcheon, the blot attempted to be placed upon it, by the friends of monarchy (more popularly called aristocracy) than any other man, who has presided over the destinies of this nation, since the days of the immortal Washington.

4th. Resolved, further, That as a testimonial of the high estimation, in which we hold that distinguished individual, our fellow-citizen, Col. R. M. Johnson, the Vice President elect, and the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, the Hercules of democracy in the American Senate, the people of Franklin county, in public meeting assembled, most cordially unite in inviting them to pass through Frankfort on their way home from Washington, and participate in the hospitalities of the people of Franklin, in a public dinner to be prepared for the occasion; and that Messrs. J. Dudley, S. Payne, J. Buford, B. Luckett, L. Sanders, Jr., D. Crockett, F. Richmond, Wm. French, J. Lewis, J. M. Hewitt, J. McKee, L. J. Sharpe, R. C. McKee, J. B. Russell, B. Dougherty and I. Wingate, be a committee of invitation and arrangement for the occasion.

The meeting was thereupon in succession addressed by Messrs. Willis, and Depew.

On motion of Dr. Hawkins, Resolved, That the firm and unwavering course of Col. W. T. Willis, his unflinching adherence to the principles of democracy and his able and zealous advocacy of those principles entitle him to the confidence of the democrats of Kentucky.

Col. Monroe then moved and supported by a brief speech the following resolution, Resolved, That the firm and undeviating democratic course of Thomas H. Benton, in support of the administration of Andrew Jackson and more particularly his course on the expunging resolutions, and the restitution of the constitutional currency entitle him to the high esteem and unbounded confidence of the democratic party of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Knott, Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct of those members of Congress, who have been concerned in the presentation of unmeaning, useless and dangerous petitions, on the subject of slavery, and especially the conduct of John Q. Adams, who, in the opinion of this meeting, offered a direct insult to the feelings of a Congress, composed of freemen, by his attempt to present a petition signed by slaves, deserves the unqualified censure of every citizen who either boasts of freedom or prizes its blessings.

All of which resolutions were unanimously adopted. The greatest good feeling and most joyful emotions prevailed throughout the assembly.

The meeting then adjourned.
JEPHIA DUDLEY, President.
VICTOR MONROE, Secretary.

TOW LINEN & CO.
5000 YARDS TOW LINEN; 3000 YARDS BEREAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.
Lex, Feb. 18, 1837—8-11

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the City, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to adjust either, when called upon, at the Grocery and Plank yard of Layton & Headington, on short street, near the Jail.

N. HEADINGTON.
Feb. 12 1837—8-31

NEW YEAR.
As it often happens, that men in business wish to open new sets of Books about the first of January, such are informed, that D. BRADFORD has at his Auction and Commission Store, Main street, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, quire DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS. Also, a few half and quarter boxes prime SPANISH SEGARS, which can be had cheap, if applied for immediately.
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1836—75-11

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington, January 11, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of \$5 on each Share of the Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on the 15th day of May next; and delinquent Stockholders are notified, that if the Instalments previously required, be not paid, with the interest due thereon, by the 15th day of May next, then the Directors will proceed to forfeit such Stock as directed in the 24th Section of the Charter of the Bank; and that hereafter no Dividend of the profits of this Bank will be paid to any Stockholder, who may be in arrears for Instalments.

JNO TILFORD, Pres't.
3-1d

PROSPECTUS OF STORIES FROM REAL LIFE.

THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighboring regions of the U. States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories." The subjects connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to reach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part, or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month. Price 25 cents a Part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address. Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Experiments of Living:—
Living Within the Means;
Living up to the Means;
Living Beyond the Means.
Eighth Edition.

"It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people."

"We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society."

"It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints."

"It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories."

"We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner. The hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told."

"A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be."

"Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments."

"The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence."

"It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in living within the means."

Also from the Author of the Young Man's Guide.
"It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency."

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
"I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me."

S. COLEMAN, Publisher,
March 2, 1837. 121 Washington St.

Executors' Sale.

THE undersigned, Executors of SAMUEL GLASS, dec'd, will, upon Thursday, the 16th day of March next, at the late residence of said decedent, in Scott county, about 1 mile north of the Great Crossings, sell, as Public Auction, the Real and Personal Estate of said decedent, consisting of a FARM, containing about

300 ACRES OF LAND.
Together with the stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household Utensils, Grain, &c. &c.

The above Farm, in point of soil, water, timber, improvement and locality, is inferior to none in Scott county. Amongst the articles of personal estate will be sold a Wagon and Gear; one Cart and Yoke of Oxen, and about FIVE TONS OF HEMP broken out.

The Farm will be sold on the following terms: one-third of the purchase money, cash in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments. The title will be made and possession given upon the first payment, and a mortgage required upon the land to secure the two last payments.

A note for the first payment, with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in six weeks, will be received, if it should be any accommodation to the purchaser.

The personal estate will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums over Ten Dollars; for Ten Dollars and under, cash in hand. Bond with approved security will be required of credit purchasers. The undersigned Hugh M. Glass, living on the premises, will show the lines, boundary, &c. of said farm at any time, to any person desiring to purchase.

SAMUEL GLASS,
HUGH M. GLASS,
Feb. 23, 1837.—8-41. Executors.

FOR RENT.

THE First and second Stories of that new and splendid Three Store Brick Warehouse, 100 by 24 feet, on Water street, fronting the Rail Road office, owned by the Subscriber, and the heirs of Charlton Hunt, dec'd. Terms reasonable, and possession given early in March.

A. O. NEWTON.
February 23, 1837.—8-31.

FOR RENT.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Water street, opposite the Rail Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wilgus deceased.

Nov. 7—69-11 C. HUNT.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Maj. Wm. Boon, dec'd. will present them, duly proven, for payment; and those indebted, are requested to come forward and make payment, as the Executors wish to settle the Estate immediately. The notes and accounts are in the hands of William Boon, Jr., for collection.

JOHN L. MOORE,
JOSEPH M. MAJOR,
WM. BOON, Jr.,
Feb. 23, 1837.—8-11. Executors.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on the 14th day of March next, at 8 o'clock, a. m. with the processors appointed by the County Court of Fayette and the Surveyor of said county, at the beginning corner of the tract of land on which I now reside, being part of the land owned by William Kise, deceased, for the purpose of processioning and establishing the corners of said tract, and of doing such other acts as may be deemed necessary, according to law. The processioners will adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is completed.

WM. KISE.
Fayette co Feb 16, 1837—71d

NOTICE.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, has removed his office to the large room on Jordan's Row, opposite the Clerk's Office, where he can always be found.

Lexington, Feb. 3, 1837.—6-41

Blank warrants FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1837

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of nearly fifteen weeks. Whether their deliberations will result in benefit or injury to the state, must be tested by time.

On Saturday last a public dinner was given to the delegation from Fayette in the last Legislature, at which the speaker of the House of Representatives and several members of the Legislature from other counties were present, as invited guests. The dinner was served up at Col. John Keiser's Hotel. It was most elegant and sumptuous—the wines of very superior quality, and freely quaffed. The most perfect hilarity and good feeling prevailed, and the company separated at an early hour, with all the fine feelings produced by social intercourse and sparkling champagne. We have not room at present, to give particulars.

A Convention of Kentucky Editors was held in Lexington, pursuant to notice, on the 22d February, and continued in session two days, the proceedings of which are unavoidably postponed until our next.

"MANY VOTERS" has been quite busy during the week. Aaron K. Woolley Esq. is called out for the Senate, and Messrs. Henry Clay Jr., Robert Wickliffe Jr., Henry Daniel, William Rhodes and John Curd for the house of Representatives. Mr. Clay has, through the Intelligencer, consented to be a candidate.

Chilton Allan Esq. declines a re-election from this district to Congress, and Richard H. Hawes Esq. is a candidate to represent the same.

Knights of the Black Lines.—By a reference to an article from the Maysville Monitor, it will be observed, that others than those acknowledged, are entitled to some privileges in Mr. Clay's new order of Knighthood. Inasmuch as they did not pass through all the ordeals required of true knights, they may not be entitled to all the immunities of the order, we would therefore suggest to our neighbors, that in their monthly publication for the next twenty-five years, that they be included as novices or squires. And if our neighbors perform their *row* with sincerity and truth, we have but little doubt, they can themselves be admitted at the expiration of the twenty-five years.

"Tis fashionable among men,
To relish nonsense, now and then."

We had no objection to see the vulgar lithographic wit of our neighbors, retorted upon themselves; but now acknowledge to our patrons, that however just that retort may have been, we look back upon it with no pleasurable sensations. It was too undignified for the press we conduct.

It is by some thought, that there were personal allusions to the Editor of this paper, in the several notices which were taken of classical Lithography of the Observer of Saturday last. But our *vision* not being *overly good*, we have not perhaps duly appreciated the honor designed us. If such, however, was intended, we freely yield to the Editors of that paper, all the *clat* they have received, if not all they anticipated.

The Observer of yesterday has come out with a *sort* of an apology to one of our citizens, who was improperly assailed by that paper, on Saturday last. Lame as is the apology, we are pleased that it is made, as it relieves us from the insertion of a retort, which have led to no pleasant results.

However scurrilous may have been the Gazette paragraph or lithograph, it cannot be forgotten, that both were mainly copied from the Observer.

Our paper is closed against all future publications of the kind.

DRAWN NUMBERS.

In the Literature Lottery, Class 7, on the 17th Feb., 12, 27, 55, 5, 39, 43, 4, 16, 54, 6.

In the Virginia State Lottery, Class 2, on the 18th Feb., 23, 36, 16, 38, 18, 17, 6, 53, 33, 41, 43, 48.

"Prospectus of Stories from Real Life."—We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this paper with the above heading. The plan proposed we think an excellent one, and hope that the publisher will be liberally encouraged in his laudable undertaking.

Wonder if the decency party in Congress will not award a diploma to the Hon. Messrs. Payton and Wise for so ably, decently and dignifiedly sustaining the reputation of that party in their late

inquisitorial proceeding in relation to the Executive Departments of the Government, particularly in their *mainly* and *dispassionate* deportment towards R. M. Whitney, a witness under their examination. What a point of desperation must these fellows have arrived at. Can the high-minded citizens of Virginia or Tennessee ever again consent to be thus disgraced by sending to Congress such little-minded, peevish madcaps? We hope better things. These two *worthies* have, probably with an intention to afford them an opportunity the more speedily to consummate their own political destruction, been appointed on an important committee, and have admirably sustained their dignity no doubt in the estimation of the "decency and intelligence" party, by flying into a paroxysm of rage with a witness giving testimony before them, threatening to take his life, and lavishing upon him such *chaste compliments* as "damned dog," "damned scoundrel," "damned plunderer," and various other such *rhetorical flourishes* and epithets. But 'spose its all new-born whig dignity and refinement. Save us from this whiggery!
Green River Union.

RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Milledgeville, Feb. 17, 1837.

THE SEMINOLES SUBDUED.—OCEOLA PRISONER OF WAR.

By the mail, we received, both via Charleston and Darien, accounts confirmatory of this gratifying intelligence.

The following is the intelligence via Darien, which so far as relates to the surrender of Jumper and Alligator, with above one hundred followers, is confirmed by accounts via Charleston, to the same effect:

DARIEN TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
4 o'clock, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1837.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
"By the steamer Ocmulgee, Captain Blankenship, arrived yesterday, (Sunday,) direct from Black Creek, we have received the following interesting particulars.

On the 2d instant, General Jesup encountered Jumper and Alligator, who commanded a body of Indians amounting to about 100. The General routed them and took 50 prisoners. On the 4th, Jumper and Alligator gave themselves up, with the remnant of their band.—These warriors stated to the General, that they would endeavor to bring Powell to terms, who was on an island in the Outhlacoochie, destitute of provisions and ammunition, with a few devoted followers.

Jumper and Alligator also stated, that the greater part of the Indians were humbled and thoroughly convinced that it was fruitless to contest any longer with the whites. Defeated in all their endeavors to obtain a supply of ammunition from Cuba, and other places, they are, no doubt, crest-fallen. The chiefs above named, told Gen. Jesup, that they would, with his permission, bring in Powell by fair means, if possible; if not they would use stratagem or force.—They tendered their families as hostages, and their offer was accepted."

BETTER STILL.

P. S.—By the despatches forwarded by express to St. Mary's, and though brought by the Ocmulgee, not opened until her arrival here, (Darien,) one addressed to an officer on board, contains the important intelligence that Ocoola, subsequently to the foregoing news, came in to Jesup's camp, with, 300 followers. He ranged his men in line and concealed himself behind a tree; when Jesup came up, he (Ocoola) sprang from the tree, and gave himself up a prisoner of war, and has thus secured himself the title of hero.—*Darien Telegraph.*

From the Charleston Patriot of Feb. 16.

We are indebted to Colonel H. Stanton, late Adjutant General of the Army of the South, who arrived here this forenoon, in the steamer Charleston, Capt. King, from Gary's Ferry, on his way from Head Quarters to Washington, with despatches, for the following information:

Gen. Jesup returned with the main body of his army to Fort Armstrong from his late excursion in the heart of the Indian country, having, in the course of the expedition, effected the surprise on the 24th ult. of the Chief, Cooper, in his strong hold. Cooper, his son, and an inferior Chief, called Euchu Charley, and another Indian, were killed. Cooper's family, with some fifteen or twenty women and children, were captured on the 27th ult. A detachment fell in with a party of Indians and negroes, who fled into the Big Cypress Swamp, an impenetrable morass. They were pursued by a party of marines, under Col. Henderson, and a number of Creek Indians. A skirmish ensued, which resulted in our losing 2 marines killed, and 3 wounded; the enemy lost 2 killed. They were pursued until dark, when they returned to head quarters, having captured from 30 to 40 Indian negroes, men, women, and children, about 100 ponies, 50 of which were laden with packs; and 1,400 head of cattle were taken on the 27th and 28th ult.

From the declarations of prisoners, it was believed that the Indians were desirous of peace, upon the terms of the late treaty. One of them was despatched with a message from Gen. Jesup to the chief (Jumper,) that if desirous of peace, he and the other chiefs in the neighborhood could come in and hold a talk upon the subject. The messenger returned the following day, and stated that he had seen Abraham, who informed him that Jumper could be found in the course of the following day, that he (Abraham) would see him, and communicate Gen. Jesup's message. The messenger was sent out the following day, and returned

accompanied by Abraham who stated that Jumper, owing to ill health, had been unable to come in with him, but would come in on the 29th. On that day an officer of the General Staff was sent out to meet the Chiefs, Jumper, Alligator, Abraham, and two subordinates who were conducted to within half a mile of the army, where they encamped, and where Gen. Jesup met them. In his talk with them he stated that if they were desirous of peace, on the conditions of fulfilling the late treaty it would be granted them.

Jumper stated in his reply, that he had no authority for entering into terms, as the power of deciding for peace or war was vested in Micanopy, the principal chief, to whom he promised faithfully to report their proceedings. He expressed himself favorably to peace, as did also the chief Alligator. The party of hostiles were visited by several of the friendly Creek chiefs, and they were decidedly of opinion that the hostiles were for peace. Jumper and Alligator promised to send out runners immediately to the different war parties, with orders to suspend hostilities until the 18th instant, as that day was appointed for a general council at Fort Dade. The impression prevailed that the council to be held on that day would end the war.

From the Maysville, Ky. Monitor, Feb. 23.

EXPUNGING A FAVORITE MEASURE IN KENTUCKY, IN 1825.

We have accidentally stumbled upon the proceedings of a meeting held in MASON COUNTY, at the Courthouse, in February, 1825, at which the resolutions below were passed. The principal actors on that occasion, who supported the resolution proscribing all candidates who would not pledge themselves to vote for *expunging* a LAW from the Statute Book of Kentucky, are prominent whigs of the present day, and one of them the present Congressional representative from this district!—The expunging process was not then the bugbear that it now is,—it was not treason to expunge a law nor a resolution from the journals of the legislature. Oh! no;—then it was all right, but now it is all wrong—"the case being altered, alters the case." By the meeting alluded to, no compromise was allowed—no proposition to repeal or rescind the law was admissible; *expunge* was the word, and the objectionable act of the Legislature was to be *ripped out*, not, however, in a typical manner, but *actually*, for the word then admitted of no transition.

This was the constitutional remedy for an unconstitutional act! The revolutions of time produce strange events. Here we see the men who now look upon the act of expunging, as nothing less than treason against the government—as the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man can be guilty—the very men, who in 1825, supported it as an essential remedy for unconstitutional enactments!

We give a part of the proceedings below. They are taken from the columns of the *Eagle* of Feb. 1825, and our readers in this neighborhood, will recognize the gentleman who advocated the *expunging* resolution as one of the firmest whigs in the county.

MASON COUNTY MEETING.

On Saturday, 26th February, 1825 in pursuance of notices published in the Union and Eagle, a considerable number of the people of this county assembled in Washington, and it being ascertained that the court house was not large enough for their convenient accommodation, they resorted to the Baptist meeting house, where the meeting was organized by calling Col. Duval Payne to preside and Athelstan Owens to act as secretary.

A motion was made and seconded for the appointment of a committee to prepare and report resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting on the subject of the conduct of the legislature at its last session in removing the judges of the court of appeals from office. When, Thomas M. Worthington, John G. Bacon, Cornelius Drake, James W. Waddle, Adam Beatty, Gen. Henry Lee, and George Morton, sr. were appointed a committee for that purpose, who, having retired for some time, returned and reported (through Mr. Beatty, their chairman) a preamble and resolutions.

Here follow a couple of said resolutions:

5. *Resolved*, That the act of the legislature of the last session, having for its object the removal of the judges of the court of appeals, is a *usurpation of power* on the part of the legislative and executive departments; a gross and palpable violation of the constitution, and merits the most unqualified reprobation of every friend of constitutional liberty.

6. *Resolved*, That we will not vote for any man to represent us, in the next legislature, who will not pledge himself to use his best exertions to have the aforesaid unconstitutional act *expunged* from the statute book.

A substitute was offered by William Worthington, Esq; which was rejected, and the question being about to be taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions reported by the committee, a count was called for and tellers appointed when the vote was found to be in favor of the adoption of said preamble and resolutions, 216—against it, 17.

Robert Taylor, one of the members of the legislature from this county, Adam Beatty and John Chambers, spoke in support of the resolutions offered by the committee, and against the substitute offered by Mr. Worthington. William Worthington, Esq and Capt. Jacob A. Slack, (the other member of the legislature from this county,) addressed the

meeting in opposition to the resolutions offered by the committee, and in favor of the substitute.

DUVAL PAYNE, Chmn.
A. OWENS, Sec.

The dwelling house of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, in Accomac county, Va., was destroyed by fire a few days since.—Mrs. W. was absent at the time, and on her return, found the building in flames. The extent of the loss was not ascertained, but it is understood there was no insurance.

UNHAPPY DISCLOSURE.

A few evenings since, two young men stepped into an oyster celler and called for refreshments. After they had been supplied, the person in attendance sat down in the adjoining box, waiting their further commands. Whilst there he overheard a plan to commit a forgery the following morning. He learned the name of the bank, but not that of the person whose funds were to be abstracted. In the morning, shortly after nine o'clock, he repaired to the bank, and apprised the paying teller of what he heard. Several checks had already been paid. The teller returned over those on file, and at length hit upon one of doubtful character. After a rigid scrutiny, he pronounced it spurious. The teller, and his informant, repaired instantly to the oyster celler where the plan had been concerted. On entering, the teller walked up to a young gentleman, whom he recognised as the person who had presented the check, and observed, "the check I paid you this morning is a forgery." The culprit, conscience smitten, confessed his offence, and refunded the money, on condition that his name should be concealed.

The affair having reached the ears of the merchant, whose name had been used, he insisted on knowing the name of the offender, that he might be brought to condign punishment. The teller refused; the merchant insisted, and, at length, grew furious—abused the teller—threatened to expose him, &c. The teller, finding it impossible to appease him, invited him into a private room. The urgency of the merchant here revived, and, in reply to a peremptory demand for the name of the criminal, he was quietly informed that it was his own son. He left the bank, thoroughly astounded that exposure and punishment are not always most conducive to information.

Pennsylvania Sentinel.

FUNERAL HONORS.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Councilman of the City of Lexington, on the 1st of March, 1837, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by Dr. Trotter.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine Providence to take from among us Captain WILLIAM J. KEISER, a member of this Council, and whereas, the members of this Board deem it due to the memory of one born and raised in this city, and whose personal qualities endeared him to all with whom he mingled, to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Mayor and Council, that a testimony of their respect for the memory of their deceased friend and late associate, they will, as a body, attend his funeral, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and wear crepe on the left arm, for thirty days.

Resolved, That it is the request of the Mayor and City Council, that the different Military Companies attend the funeral, and that a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be presented to the mother of the deceased.

Resolved, Further that Dr. Trotter, Joseph H. Graves and Thomas K. Layton, be a Committee to see that the above resolutions be published in the City newspapers.

The Members of the following Companies will parade at the Court House at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Lexington Dragons, Citizen Volunteer Artillery, Lexington Light Infantry, Lexington Mechanics' Infantry.

By order of the Captains.
A Funeral Discourse will be delivered at the Methodist Church.
March 2, 1837.

We had hoped the apology, or explanation of the Observer would have been so far satisfactory, as to prevent the insertion of any further in the Gazette on the subject; but the writer of the following, demands its insertion, and we comply by charging it as an advertisement:

THE Editors of the Observer and Reporter having commenced a trade of slander and abuse, in their dunkey and monkey-like style, upon an individual of this city, whose politics, perhaps, do not please them, reminds that individual of a puppy running round after his tail—a dog barking at the echo of his own voice, or a monkey fighting the reflection of his own likeness in a mirror. They began to express their supposed indignation upon a certain name; they then, in their "like circle of wit," barked at the echo of their own voice and profess to be very angry at the reflection of their own likeness in the mirror, which sends back to their vision the ass and monkey, though the person they attempted to ridicule, had not written a line of the piece of which they complain. This statement, however, is made for the public; not for them—they can have their redress.
March 1st 1837.—9-11

CHAUMIERE.

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST
Improved places in Kentucky,
FOR SALE.

In Jessamine County, 2 1/2 miles from Lexington, THE Subscriber, offers for sale CHAUMIERE, his present residence, in Jessamine Co. Ky, 2 1/2 miles South of Lexington; containing 400 acres of Land improved by the late Col. David Meade; as to soil and water, inferior to none in the State, and attached thereto are two good improvements.

Also—500 Acres, in Ohio co. unimproved.
Terms: One third, in hand—The balance in one and two years.
The purchaser can have in the sale if wanted, all my STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS such as are to be generally found on a place of the size, and improved like Chaumiere.
WM. ROBARDS.

March 2 1837.—9-11

THIS distinguished horse is now at my stable, where he will commence his fourth season at seventy five-dollars for each mare. Should any fail to be in foal, the owner of such mare will be entitled to the next season gratis. This horse has been liberally patronized, and from his hor. we hope that the same kind of liberality will be continued, as there shall nothing to be done that can be done to give satisfaction to those who may favor us with their custom.
WM. BUFORD, Jr. Co.
City, Feb. 15, 1837. 9-11



JAS. M. COONS,
SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER.

Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

A few doors below Brennan's Hotel, opposite D. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's best full quilted, plaid and common

SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES;
Superior and common

COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND PLOUGH HARNESS;

Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags & Carpet Walleys;
Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows Top

TRUNKS;

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Riding Whips—a variety. Carriage, Gig and Stage do do do. Wagon do do do.

With every other article usual in his line, all of which have been FAITHFULLY MANUFACTURED OF THE BEST MATERIALS, in the latest and most approved fashions, and which he will, positively sell as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or any other city in the country.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give him a call. Orders promptly filled.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and still hopes he will share with others in his line of business.
March 2, 1837.—9-6m.

THE SALE

OF the Real Estate belonging to EDWARD WESTER'S heirs, advertised to take place on Saturday 4th March, is postponed until further notice.

H. I. DODLEY, Com.
March 2, 1837.—9-11.

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber living near Centerville,

A SALLY McCUTCHIN.
March 2, 1837.—9-5*

CLOVER SEED.

200 BUSHELS for sale low, by MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Feb. 9, 1837.—6-4t

WAR DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 26th, 1837.

RULES IN RELATION TO CLAIMS provided for by an act of Congress passed 18th January, 1837, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," prescribed in pursuance of the fourth section of the said act.

All claims under the provisions of this act must be presented at the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department before the end of the next session of Congress, and each must be substantiated by such evidence as is hereinafter designated, with respect to cases of the class under which it falls.

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

By the first section of the law it is enacted:

"That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer, ranger or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained or shall sustain damage, without any fault or negligence on his part while in said service, by the loss of a horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died, or shall die, of said wound, or being so wounded, shall be abandoned by order of his officer, and lost, or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death or abandonment, in consequence of the United States failing to supply suffering forage, or because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do duty on foot at a station distant from his horse, or when the officer in the immediate command ordered, or shall order, the horse turned out to graze in the woods, pastures, or commons, because the United States failed, or shall fail, to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereof, or for the loss of necessary equipment in consequence of the loss of his horse, as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof: *Provided*, That if any payment has been or shall be made to any aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death, loss or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied, or shall satisfy, the paymaster, at the time he made or shall make the payment, or thereafter show by proof, that he was

mounted, in which case the reduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot: And *provided*, also, if any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be, made to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing, to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements."

To establish a claim under this provision, the officer under whose command he served when the loss occurred, if alive; or, if dead, then of the next surviving officer; describing the property, the value thereof, the time and manner in which the loss happened, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on the claimant's part. The evidence should also, in case the claim was re-mounted, how long he continued so, and explain whether the horse whereupon he was remounted had not been furnished by the United States, or been owned by another mounted militiaman or volunteer, to whom payment for the use and risk thereof, or for its forage, whilst in the possession of the claimant, may not have been made; and if it had been furnished to such other person, and the command to which the claimant was extended to equipage, the several articles of which the same consisted, and the separate value of each, should be specified.

SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

By the second section of the law it is enacted:

"That any person who, in the said military service, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, furnished, or shall furnish himself with arms and military accoutrements, and sustained or shall sustain damage by the capture or destruction of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part or who lost or shall lose the same by reason of his being wounded in the service, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

Each claim under this provision must be established by the evidence of the officer who commanded the claimant when the loss happened, if alive; or, if dead, then of the next surviving officer; describing the several articles lost, the value of each, whether or not the same were furnished by the claimant, in what way, and when the loss occurred, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on his part.

THIRD CLASS OF CASES.

The third section of the law enacts:

"That any person who sustained or shall sustain damages by the loss, capture, or destruction, by an enemy, of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be borne by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture, or destruction was without any fault or negligence, sustained or shall sustain damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure, on the part of the United States, to furnish the same with sufficient forage, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

To establish a claim under this provision, it will be necessary to produce the testimony of the United States who impressed or contracted for the service of the property mentioned in such claim, and also of the officer under whose immediate command the same was employed at the time of capture, destruction, loss or abandonment; declaring in what way the property was taken into the service of the United States, the value thereof, whether or not the risk to which it would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, whether or not, as regarded horses, mules or oxen, he engaged to supply for such property, and that he, the parent or guardian, is entitled to payment for it, by his having furnished the same.

The seventh section of the law enacts:

"That in all instances where any minor has been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States, and was or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same."

A parent or guardian of a deceased minor, will, therefore, in addition to such testimony applicable to his claim as is previously described, have to furnish proof that he provided the minor with the property therein mentioned; that the minor died without paying for such property; and that he, the parent or guardian, is entitled to payment for it, by his having furnished the same.

The seventh section of the law enacts:

"That in all instances where any person, other than a minor, has been or shall be engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has been or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by any person, the owner thereof who has risked, or shall take the risk of such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements on himself, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same, and having taken the risk on himself." The testimony in support of his claim before required, every such owner, therefore, will have to prove that he did provide the horse, equipments, or military accoutrements therein mentioned, and took the risk thereon himself; and that he is entitled to pay therefor, by having furnished the same, and taken the risk thereof, on himself; and this proof should be contained in a deposition of the person who had been so provided by him with such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements.

In no case can the production of the evidence, previously described, be dispensed with, unless the impracticability of producing it be clearly proved, and then the nearest and best other evidence, of which the case may be susceptible, must be furnished in lieu thereof.

Every claim must be accompanied by a deposition of the claimant, declaring that he has not received from any officer or agent of the United States, any horse or horses, equipment, arms, accoutrements, mule, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness; [as the case may be] in lieu of the property he lost, nor any compensation for the same, and be supported, if practicable, by the original valuation list, made by the appraisers of the property, at the time the same was taken into the United States service.

All evidence, other than the certificates of officers, who at the time of giving them, were in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or other person duly authorized to administer oaths, and of which authority, proof should accompany the evidence.

B. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War ad interim.
APPROVED, January 25, 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

THEATRE DEPARTMENT.

Third Auditor's Office, Jan. 26, 1837.

Each claimant can have the sum, which may be allowed on his claim, remitted to him direct on his signifying a wish to that effect, and naming the place of his residence; but if the money is to be remitted or paid to any other person, a power of attorney from him from the claimant, duly executed and authenticated, should be forwarded with the claim.

To facilitate the requisite searches, and avoid delay in the adjustment of the claims, each claimant should name on his papers the paymaster, or other disbursing officers, by whom he was paid for the services of himself, horse, wagon, cart, team, boat, &c.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

Editors of newspapers, in which the several States and Territories, are requested to publish therein, the foregoing rules once a week, for four weeks, and to send their accounts to the Third Auditor for payment.
March 2, 1837.—9-11.

Unrivalled Attraction.



30,000 Dollars-nett!

2 Prizes of 30,000 Dollars!
1 " 25,000 Dollars!
4 " 20,000 Dollars!

All to be drawn in the month of March!

WE have never before had the opportunity of laying before our patrons and correspondents so many BRILLIANT CAPITALS to be drawn in the month of March—and we would particularly refer to those Schemes of the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, as worthy of special attention. To ensure a supply, and prevent disappointment, lose no time in addressing your orders to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway New-York.

30,000 dollars,
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class 1. For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday
March 4, 1837.

CAPITALS.
25,000 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls!
3,080 dolls! 2 of 2,500 dolls!—2
of 2,000 dolls! 2 of 1,500 dolls!
20 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of
500 dolls! 20 of 400
dolls! 50 of 200
dolls!—53 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets only 8 Dollars.
A Certificate of a package of 22 Whole Tickets
will be sent for 100 Dollars—Packages of halves,
quarters and eighths in proportion.

CAPITAL.
30,000 dollars!
Virginia State Lottery, Class No 2
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Me-
chanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria
Va. Saturday, March 11, 1837.

CAPITALS.
30,000 dollars!
10,000 dolls! 7,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls!
4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 25 prizes of
1,000 dolls! 50 of 500 dolls!
50 of 200 dolls! 88 of 150 dolls!
63 of 100 dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tick-
ets sent for \$130. Halves and quarters
portion. Delay not to send your orders
time's Home.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,
Class No. 4, for 1837
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Wedn
March 15, 1837.

SCHEME.
20,000 DOLL
5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000! do
1,640 dolls! 20 of 1,000 dolls!
of 300 dolls! 20 of 150 dolls!
155 of 100 dolls! &c. &c.

Ticket only Five Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 22 Whole
tickets will be sent for \$55. Packages of sh
proportion.

BRILLIANT!
50 Prizes of 1000 dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, C
To be drawn at Alexandria, D C March

RICH & SPLENDID SCHE
\$58,823

15,000 dolls!—10,000!—5,000 dolls!
3,000 dolls!—2,500 dolls!—1,816
dolls!—50 of 1,000 dolls! 50 of
500 dolls! 50 of 300 dolls! 63 of 250 dolls!
63 of 100 dolls! &c.

Tickets only \$10.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tick-
ets in this magnificent Scheme, may be had for
\$140. Packages of halves and quarters in pro-
portion.

GRAND SCHEME!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent So-
ciety of Norfolk.
Class No. 3, for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday,
March 25, 1837.

CAPITALS.
35,294 Dollars!!
\$11,764! \$6,000! \$5,000!
3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,361 dolls!
50 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!
50 of 250 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 63 of
150 dolls! &c.

Tickets only \$10.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will
be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and
Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN STRATFORD GOINS,
WHO has been so long known in Frank-
fort, as a Barber, takes pleasure in no-
tifying the citizens of Lexington, and the nu-
merous company who visit the city, that he
has taken the stand on Main street, lately oc-
cupied by G. W. Tucker, nearly opposite
Mr. Brenna's Hotel, where every attention
shall be paid to those who may please to call
on him, either to smooth their chins, throw
their locks in the most fashionable style, or
to render to them the health and comfort of
warm or cold Baths, for which the premises
are so eminently calculated.
He will be always found on his post, and
every exertion used to give entire satisfaction
to those who may patronize him.
Lexington, Oct 17, 1836.—63—tf

New House.
MULLINS & KENETT,
HAVING purchased of JOHN SHROCK, his
STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, which
is well assorted, now offer to sell goods on as fair
and reasonable terms, as they can be bought in any
house in this market. They are determined to
spare no pains to accommodate and please those
who may favor them with their patronage. We
solicit the old friends of the house to continue
their favors, and as many new friends as we can
get.
Lex Jan 25, 1837—4—tf

I have sold my stock of goods to Messrs MUL-
LINS & KENETT, I take great pleasure in recom-
mending them to my friends and former customers,
and solicit for my successors a continuance of their
patronage.
It is imperiously necessary now for me to close
as speedily as possible, the accounts my Books,
I hope all who have accounts with me will adjust
them without further delay; I will have them
ready for settlement at the old stand in a few days.
JOHN SHROCK,

New Concern.
HIGGINS, COCHRAN, & CO
(Successors to Collins, Timberlake & Co.)

THE Subscribers would respectfully in-
form the public that they have purchased the
ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS of Messrs.
Collins, Timberlake & Co., and earnestly solicit
a continuance of the liberal patronage of the late
firm, with an assurance that the same inducements
to purchasers heretofore extended will be con-
tinued, and they pledge their best exertions to
merit the favor of their old customers.
Their stock at this time is very complete from
recent additional receipts of

FANCY AND STAPLE
GOODS.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS they particu-
larly invite an examination of their stock, as
they design to sell goods as low by the piece, as
they can be purchased in this market.
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
Dec 20, 1836.—82—tf

Assessors!—Licenses!!

THE Mayor and Board of Council-
men of the city of Lexington will proceed
Thursday, February 2, 1837, to elect an Assessor
and Assistant Assessor for the present year:
Applications for

LICENSES
For Taverns, Coffee Houses, &c. must be made at
the same time: and

LICENSES
For Gigs, Hacks, Carts and Wagons can be had
upon application to me, at the Circuit Court Clerks
Office. **H I BODLEY, Clk City.**
Jan 25, 1836—4—tf

MANLY PARKER.
I have just received from the Court House, Lex-
ington, a large quantity of the best of the
Tennessee Whiskey, and am prepared to
supply the public at the lowest price.
Apply to me at the Court House, Lexington.
WILLIAM A GOOD FARM,

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS they particu-
larly invite an examination of their stock, as
they design to sell goods as low by the piece, as
they can be purchased in this market.
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
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HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.
Dec 20, 1836.—82—tf

THE TURF HORSE COLUMBUS, BY OSCAR,

(Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, Houston, Romulus, Remus, Jasper,
and several others who will make their first appearance on the Turf this
Spring.)

THE very liberal patronage bestowed upon this noble animal, the last season,
by the citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties, implying as it did, a de-
sire to acquire a good share of his progeny; and the central character of the
location, have induced the proprietor to place him, as mentioned in the notice
heretofore published, at Mr. Wm. W. GRAVES, adjoining the grounds of
the Association Race Course, Lexington. He will serve mares until the
1st of July, at the low price of \$30 per mare the season, payable before the
season expires, if not \$35 will be required; and 50 to insure colts.

Good pasture of the best Blue-Grass will be furnished for mares sent to
him without charge—or grainfed to then at cost if required. No liability
will be incurred for accidents or escapes, but every care will be taken to pre-
vent either. Mares may be sent before they foal, and shall receive the utmost
attention and be kept in separate apartments.

This is the fourth time that the services of this distinguished son of the re-
nowned Oscar, have been offered to the breeders of Kentucky by the present
owner: The increased patronage of each season from the first to the last, in-
dicating an increase of confidence, chiefly, for the three first seasons, depend-
ing on the beauty, game, size and bone of his get; has, at length, put the
owner at a point from which he can pause awhile; and point the enquirer
to some more solid inducements, than superior form. And now that his dis-
tinguishing offspring give to him strong earnest of a fame, as durable as the
annals of the Turf; the owner can but indulge a moment in a retrospect to the
circumstances and difficulties through which this distinguished Stallion has
won his way to distinction as a breeder. He was brought to Kentucky at a
time when the State was literally crowded with Stallions of fine blood, native
and imported; when the owners of every established Training Stable in the
State found his affections fixed on his interest involved in the stock of other
favorite Stallions; when all of his get, (then very few in number) were too
young for the Turf, depending as before remarked, the three first seasons on
the purity of his blood, his performance and the surpassing beauty and finish
of his get: yet in the short period that has elapsed, amidst all the difficulties
mentioned, without a trainer of experience we find more of his colts upon the
Turf than of any other stallion in the State during the time, and all that have
been trained not one but has made good running and but one single one, that
is not a winner; and of those, the pedigrees of several, leaves no doubt that
most of their powers are derived from their matchless sire. I speak of in-
experienced trainers as it is well known that Mr. Dunn, in whose hands most
that have been run in Kentucky have been placed; although an enterprising
and very discerning man, and one who promises to attain distinction in his pro-
fession, is still too young to have acquired experience. And Mr. Turpin the
owner of Romulus and Remus, whose performance will be seen below, made
in their training last fall in Illinois, his very first effort.

The owner would just remark, to those who have Sumpter, William, Kos-
ciusko, Archy, Sax Wymor, or Cherokee mares or other branches of the Di-
omed family, or mares of the Whip stock; that they have in Columbus a
chance to add speed to speed and give stoutness and bone where it is so much
wanting. He would say to all breeders who would enquire of the appear-
ance and performance of his get—GO AND SEE. Several of his get untried in
the are to go upon the Turf in the spring; GO AND SEE. The performance
Columbus on the Turf has heretofore been published, and it is not now deemed
necessary to republish it. Suffice it to say, that they demonstrate clearly, as was
opinion of his trainer and undivided public sentiment, that when in order
horse in the great Valley of the Mississippi could "give a minute by his side."
pedigree is now published for the last time, as it will shortly appear in
Racing Callender, where it can, for the future, be at all times seen and
read to; as published below, it has been out of my power to obtain a correct
ment of the performance of several of his get in West Tennessee. The
er would just repeat to those who would know more of Columbus and
progeny GO AND SEE.

PEDIGREE.
COLUMBUS is a deep red bay with black legs main and tail, full sixteen
is high, uniting in one form more beauty and transcendent comeliness of
and countenance than any horse I ever have seen of his strength, solidity
Herod like stoutness and fibre, was got by the much admired and dis-
tinguished race horse Oscar; he by the celebrated four mile horse Wilkes-
der; he by the old imported Diomed. Wonder's dam was Col. Eppe's
mare; she by Tippto-Saib, (he by Lindsey's Arabian) by Brimmer by Val-
; Valiant was out of full blooded Jolly Rodger mare. Eppe's gray mare
also the dam of General Jackson's Pacolet, Palafox and others. Oscar's
the distinguished and very superior brood mare Rosy Clack, by the im-
ported Saltram, he by O'Kelly's Eclipse (who was able to give any horse in
land a distance in his day) Eclipse by Marsk, he by Squirt, he by Bart-
s Childers. Saltram's dam Virago, by Snap; her dam by Regulus; he by
olphin Arabian, out of a sister to Black and all-Black. Rosy Clack's dam
Milla; Camilla by the old imported Wildair; her grandam Jet, by old im-
ported Flinnap; grandam the famous brood mare Diana, by Claudius; her
grandam Sally painter, by Sterling; her g grandam the celebrated
imported mare Silver, by Bellsie Arabian, in England, as was also the above
named Sterling. Wildair by Cade; he by Godolphin Arabian. Claudius by the old
imported Janus; old Janus of Eng. by Godolph. Arabian. The dam of Claudius by
Sterling; he by Bellsie Arabian. Columbus' dam was got by the imported horse
Dungannon, he by Dungannon of England, he by O'Kelly's Eclipse, he by Marsk
&c. Dungannon's dam Aspasia, by King Herod; his grandam Doris, by Blank;
his g grandam Helen, by Spectator; his g g grandam Daphne by Godolphin
Arabian, Columbus's grandam by Merlin; his g grandam by the celebrated
race horse Flag of Truce. Merlin was raised by Stephen Smith, of Virginia
and was got by John Holmes Merlin. Young Merlin's dam was a splendid
mare got by Old Quicksilver, and he by the old imported Medley; Holmes'
Merlin by Celar, Janus, &c. Flag of Truce by imported Goldfinger, his dam
by Flinnap, grandam by Aristotelle; g grandam by old Fearnought. Flag of
Truce was the sire of many distinguished racers, among them Col. Taylor's
famous running horse Leviathan, and First Consul, who won twenty-one races
from 3 to 7 years old, average 100 guineas each.

Performances.
Eliza Bailey, by Columbus dam by Stockholder, 3 years old, won the purse,
fall meeting 1835, over the Lexington Association Course, 2 miles and repeat
at 3 heats winning the 2d and 3d heats in 3m 59s—3m 54s—and 3m 57s,
beating 5 or 6 other nags, among the rest, Scarlet, by Waxy and Webster
by Bertrand.
Mary McFarland, by Columbus, dam by Gray Dungannon 3 years old, won the
Jockey Club Purse, 2 mile heats at Bairdstown, at 2 heats, in 4m 14s—and
4m 6s; beating Clinton, a previous winner by Bertrand.
In 1836, at the Spring Meeting at Lexington, Houston by Columbus, dam
Keniday's Diomed, 3 years old, won the Post Stake, mile heats, 5 colts entered
at 3 heats, in 2m 11s—and 2m 7s and 2m 8s; very deep mud.
In the fall 1836, Eliza Bailey, although she had only been in exercise for
eight days previous, won the Association Purse at Crab Orchard, mile heats,
3 nags started, at 2 heats, in 2m 10s—2m 7s. It was no go.
The next week Eliza was entered against 6 other nags and contended for
the purse, 2 mile heats at Richmond in good time.
At Richmond, Mary McFarland the same week was entered with 7 other
nags, for the purse, mile heats; she won the 1st heat in 1m 53s—and the 2d
in 1m 52s; the 1st heat was no amusement.
At Lexington fall 1836, Mary McFarland was entered against 7 other nags
for the Pool purse, mile heats, 3 best in 5; Mary won the 3 first heats in good
time, considering the state of the track, but at the close of the third heat
was ruled off and the Purse given to Gipsey Girl.
The same week Eliza was entered for the Purse at the same place, 3 mile

heats, but was evidently out of order and lost the race, which was won by
Maria Louisa by Muckle John, time forgotten.

At the Forks of Elkhorn Eliza was entered against 3 other nags, 2 miles
and repeat, which she won at 2 heats, in 4m 4s—and 3m 49s.

At the same place and next day, Mary won the purse mile heats, in 1m 55s
—and 1m 52s; on Mary bets of 10 to 1 were won easy.

In the State of Illinois, Turpin's colt Romulous, by Columbus, dam by
Winter's Arabian, won the Jockey Club Purse, 2 mile heats, at Carleton, in
Oct. 1836, at 2 heats beating Dr. Dorcy's celebrated *Henry Archy*, for whom
he had lately paid \$6,000, and who had beat Black Maria, and contended on
Long Island 4 mile heats with Post Boy, in 3m 55s, each heat;—so much for a
3 year old colt by Columbus, out of a small Winter's Arabian mare.

Remus, full brother to Romulous was entered in a Sweepstake for 2 year
olds, at the same place, carrying 86 pounds to 50 on each of the other colts,
and then lost the race only by a length each heat, and the colt by whom he
was thus beaten, was afterwards proven to be 3 years old, Remus was evi-
dently able to have won.

The next week Mr Turpin travelled his colt Romulous to Jacksonville and
entered him against 3 of the best nags in the State, 2 mile heats, which he
won with ease, distancing the field the second heat; the first heat in 4m 3s—
and second heat in 4m—track 60 yards over a mile and very muddy.

Jasper by Columbus was entered in a sweepstake 2 miles and repeat, at
Crab Orchard, 3 nags entered at a \$100 each; Styles won the first heat,
Francis Ann, won the second heat. Jasper by Columbus took the lead the
third heat, and kept it during the first round, and though frequently pressed
by both the mare and Styles, he maintained his stride and position, and
no doubt would have won the heat and race, but at the commencement of
the second round he fell and threw his rider, the boy mounted again, and
although he was thrown out at least 300 yards, yet in 1 of a mile came up
within 60 or 70 yards of Styles who won the heat and race.—See Spirit of
the Times, Vol. 4, No. 80, page 237.

D. Thompson & Co.

FEBRUARY 15, 1837.—9—3f

BLACKSMITHING



JOHN R. SHAW

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally, that he has commenced
the above business in all its various branches.
(His shop is immediately opposite the residence of
Jeremiah Murphy, Sen. just above the jail,
where he will be pleased to see his old friends and
customers.
Also—WHITESMITHING done at the same
place.
Lex Jan 1837—4—tf

ENQUIRE AT
Jan 15, 1837—4—tf

A Good Blacksmith to be

AN ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance
concerning the offices of Assessor and As-
sistant Assessor:

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of
Councilmen of the city of Lexington, that here-
after the salaries of the Assessor and Assistant
Assessor shall be One Hundred and Fifty Dollars
each.

The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed
by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of Lex-
ington on the 23d January, 1837.
JAS G McKINNEY, Mayor
Attest—**H I BODLEY, City Clerk**

WHOLESALE and RETAIL
HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned,
thankful for past favors, respectfully informs
his friends and the public that he has taken his
brother, **HIRAM SHAW**, into partnership. The
business in future will be conducted at the old
stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets,
under the name of
N. & H. SHAW,
Where one or both of them may always be found
to wait on those that give them a call.
They have on hand, and will continue to keep,
an excellent assortment of all kinds of **HATS**,
and will sell on as accommodating terms as any
house in the city.
NAT. SHAW.
Lex. June 6, 1836.—36—tf.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will
please call and settle them with either of us.
N. S.

New Fall & Winter
GOODS.

THE undersigned have now opened a large and
splendid stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,
Which they will offer at as low prices as they can
be had for in the Western Country—for Cash or
country produce, such as is usually taken in ex-
change for Goods. As our stock is large and com-
plete, we deem it unnecessary to enumerate arti-
cles. We invite our friends and customers to call
and examine for themselves.
OREAR & BERKLEY.
Lexington, Nov. 7—69—tf

THOS. C. OREAR

WOULD return his thanks for the liberal pa-
tronage he has received, and having taken
into partnership Mr. W. S. BERKLEY, the busi-
ness will in future be conducted by them jointly,
under the firm of
OREAR & BERKLEY,
And they hope by strict attention to business to
give entire satisfaction.

Those persons indebted to me personally,
are earnestly requested to settle the same by pay-
ment or note, as it is very important to close the
old concern.
THOS. C. OREAR
Lexington, Nov. 7—69—tf

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N.
York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad-
vance. **W. T. PORTER, Editor.**
J. N. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.
Sept. 15, 1836—55—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale.

I WISH to sell a **HOUSE and LOT**, of five
and three fourths acres, lying on the Maysville
Turnpike, just without the limits of the city of
Lexington. The buildings are, a good roomy
Dwelling House, of brick and frame, with eight
rooms, good kitchen; Negro-house; spacious
Stables, sufficient for 80 horses; two wells of ex-
cellent water; fine Garden, with plank fence, &c.
Any person wishing to purchase, can examine the
premises and know the terms by application to
CLEMENT SMITH.
Lex Jan 15, 1837—3—tf

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand
a COACH equal to any in the State, and
four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES,
BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first
quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey,
which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any descrip-
tion, can by giving an order, have the same for-
warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of
commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55—4f

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-
SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their
friends and the public generally, that they
have purchased the well known establishment,
formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and
are now prepared to furnish all articles in their
line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH
MAKING Business will be continued in all its
branches, and a good assortment of the latest im-
proved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old
Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough
Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant em-
ployment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprenti-
ces in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage,
and who can come well recommended. B & H.
Lex Sep 7.—53—tf

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired,
which renders it expedient for me to consti-
tute an intended partnership with *Ingersoll &
McClelland* for the construction of the stone work
at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business
in future will be conducted in their names, and
they will be responsible for all contracts and busi-
ness connected with this work from the commence-
ment to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their busi-
ness habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend
them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK.
April 23,—18—f—Dayton Drs Herald.

NEW
FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati,
having increased their stock of Furniture,
have the pleasure of offering a large assortment,
and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will en-
able their customers to furnish themselves on as
short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere.
They have now on hand and will continue

Kentucky Gazette

EXTRA.

From the Wheeling Times of March 8.
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

By the eastern mail, which did not arrive until eleven o'clock last night, (ten hours behind its time,) we received president Van Buren's inaugural address, and by a little extra exertion are enabled to lay it before our readers this morning.

On the 4th inst. at 12 o'clock, after the preliminary ceremonies usual on such occasions, the president-elect delivered the following address, immediately after which the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany my first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognise the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live.

If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and, whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence the memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the government; did I not repose with unwavering reliance on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attitudes of a great, happy, and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our government quietly, but efficiently performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger the blessings we enjoy.

The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all.

Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources of power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller states might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly equal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad spread scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the states was left unimpaired, their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

The provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing re-

sults, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home; and, while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed far from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature, of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard and of faithful adherence to existing compacts has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct.

We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson—that implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has thus attended our great experiment, is itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow-citizens, looking around to the far distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on our mind a firm belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof, that a popular government wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every circumstance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience during the struggles of the revolution was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognized the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have been greatly tried; yet our system, purified enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion; blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true the ardor of the public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunal or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence.—The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow-citizens, will assuredly in time produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great landmarks of social order, and maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of those constitutional and local provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed unfitness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies, which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in Governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure for redress of injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing gave new confidence to our govern-

ment; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, and we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it, but among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of States; and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient than it is at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the federal and state authorities, difficulties nearly unsurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed.

Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the federal government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every state has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of excited passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen, in this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding states; and also with a determination equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists."

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this! We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome, on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmount every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy must teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add that no bill conflicting with these views, can ever receive my constitutional

sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred;—terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct, has exposed individuals to popular indignation, but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body, will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead to overthrow our institutions.

For myself, therefore, I declare that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise; viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the states all power not explicitly parted with, I shall endeavor to prescribe, protect, and defend, by anxiously referring to its provision for directing in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has intrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself: beyond those limits I shall never pass.

To enter on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted to them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries, regarding them, in their actual state, as social commercial communities and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his councils, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express, with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness: beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

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